

THE

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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Supplement:

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

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No. 8.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Atheneum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H. R. TROTTER, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 33 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

MR. EDMANDS is making a good use of his Bulletin, one which renders it serviceable not only to his own library, but to all of us. He had already put his scheme of classification and his author-notation into it, and now he has prepared a list of indexes, which will be found very convenient for those who are hunting up subjects. Any librarian can procure as many copies as he needs for five cents each and add his own shelf-marks. It ought to be put by the reference books which are kept, in most libraries, near the charging desk or over the card-catalog case. Where the public have access to the shelves it is well to bring all the indexes to periodicals and the indexoid books of reference together in one alcove. The inconvenience of not having an index by the side of its periodical is far outweighed by the power of looking up a subject in a number of indexes at once. Such a collection would make Mr. Edmands's list less necessary, but not useless, because, unless the library in question had all of the indexes mentioned by him, which is not likely, it would occasionally show how a research which had failed in that library could be pursued in some other.

EVERY station in life has its drawbacks. The post of the public librarian has this in addition to those to which other librarians are exposed, that he is very likely sooner or later to get the

enmity, political or personal, or both, of some member of his own Board, or of the city government. Other librarians may make mistakes, others may be injurious in dealing with the public and with ~~the~~ in authority over them; but the city librarian has one great and constant demerit which does not affect the others nearly so much—he is in and other citizens who would like to be in are out. Let him be upright as Aristides, as courteous as Coxe, as able as Panizzi, yet shall he not 'scape slander. We are led to make these remarks by an attack upon a city librarian in western New York. We know nothing of the merits of the case beyond what can be gathered from a report of the somewhat confused session of the Board; but that, at any rate, appears to indicate factious motives. A librarian who can show that since he took office he has reduced the number of attendants from fourteen to nine, while the circulation increased, that his percentage of expenses is only 60 per cent of the levy, other librarians reporting 61 to 80, and that his accuser, a director, has kept out from forty to fifty volumes for months at a time, may expect a vindication even if he has been driven into allowing some members of his Board to import their own books in the library's cases.

"SCIENCE" lately devoted some space to finding fault with the over-use of commas in English scientific works. We are encouraged by the example of a great journal noticing so minute a matter, to speak of a similar fault in some catalogs, which uniformly put in a comma after *also*, in such phrases as "*See also, Ornithology.*" If two commas were used, before and after, they could at least be explained as equivalent to a parenthesis, though why a parenthesis should be used, why one should write "*See (also) Harmony,*" does not appear. But to separate verb and object by a single comma is contrary to all rules of punctuation.

THE PLACE OF FOLK-LORE IN A CLASSIFICATION.

A PROBLEM; BY C. A. CUTTER.

I HAVE a division *Legends*, under *Literature*, and I had put in a division, *Folk-lore* under *Religions*. It would be by no means easy to say of some books whether they should go in the one or in the other. But I have long been dissatisfied with this classing, tho I find others have adopted the same. Mr. Dewey, for instance, in his index refers from *Folk-lore* to 291-293, *i. e.* *Comparative mythology, Greek and Roman mythology, Norse mythology*; Mr. Perkins refers to 1807-31, *i. e.* *Mythology in general, Oriental, Classical, Scandinavian, German, blank*; Mr. Smith, to Of 7, *i. e.* to *Belles-lettres*, division *Fiction*, sub-division *Folk-lore*, *fairies tales, nursery rhymes, etc.*, adding a reference to Aq 1, *i. e.* *Comparative mythology*. But there is much in *Folk-lore* that is not religion or literature. There is much medicine, and natural history, and a good deal that illustrates manners and customs, and sports. *Folk-lore* is the philosophy, the religion, the science, and the literature of the people; of the uninstructed, the untrained, the blundering, the confused. It is unphilosophical philosophy, superstitious religion, unscientific science and unwritten literature. Why should its science be put under religion or its religion and science under literature, or its natural history under philosophy? Why should it be put in any class? Why should it not be a class by itself? And if it is allowed an independent standing, it should come, since like Lord Bacon it takes all knowledge to be its province, not in any of the six great divisions, but in what I have called *Generals and Preliminaries*, where the *Encyclopedias* and books of "universal eruditio[n]" are to go. If it were to be put under one of the main classes, I might present the claims of *Primitive culture* as a division of *Anthropology*, itself a division of the compound class *Zoology*, or of *Antiquities and Manners and Customs*, one of the side historical sciences.

I think I have given sufficient variety of choice; but perhaps the reader can add some other place.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW LIBRARY HALL AT RICHMOND COLLEGE.

AN interesting feature of the recent Commencement at Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, was the formal opening of the New Library Hall.

In completing the main edifice of the college this hall was arranged for in the south wing. It is one hundred feet long by forty-seven wide and twenty-two feet pitch—well lighted and handsomely finished. The old fashioned galleries are dispensed with and only movable furniture is used. The cases are of black walnut and made after the most substantial and approved patterns. The college lost its entire library, the collection of many years, by the war of 1861-5, and for want of means has been obliged to collect books slowly. The library now starts on an upward career with 10,000 volumes on the shelves and a fund of \$40,000 with which to purchase supplies. Under this stimulus excellent work may be expected.

On the 18th of June the committee in charge of the construction delivered the keys to the President of the Trustees of the College, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Manager of the Peabody Fund, in the presence of a brilliant audience. After appropriate introductory services Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a chaste and eloquent dedication address and the hall was thrown open. An hour was spent by the delighted visitors in inspecting the spacious room and in promenading to spirited music.

It is a gratifying fact that a large proportion of the money for building purposes and for equipment has been generously given by friends in the North. Virginia sends her grateful greetings to them all and cordially invites them and all the readers of the JOURNAL to visit this vigorous college and see and enjoy our famous city.

C. H. R.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I BOUGHT a lot of $6\frac{1}{2}$ envelopes and 2 Books of All Time, by F. Leypoldt.

When I had drawn a blue pencil through every other page I had one complete copy on one side of paper. Cutting this up I pasted it on the envelopes.

Next I took 2 Harper's catalogues which I am treating likewise, interjecting the matter into the same alphabet, sometimes pasting on or putting into the same envelopes with matter from other sources.

Then, in search for best material, I struck the Record of New Books in Publishers' Weekly and Trade List Annual. The daily papers, etc., also furnish much interesting and valuable matter.

I am much pleased with results but would welcome suggestions and correspondence.

E. A. MAC.

732 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARRANGEMENT AND NOTATION OF SHAKSPERIANA.

By C. A. CUTTER, BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

IN arranging English literature (VE) the question arises whether books relating to a single author should be put with his works, or in the class literary history (XVE). I have decided in favor of the latter for several reasons. In the first place, English literature is subdivided into 'general works,' 'drama,' 'fiction,' 'poetry,' etc. If we had an author like Bulwer to deal with, we should have hesitated whether (1) to put criticisms of his poems in poetry (VEP) and of his novels in fiction (VEF), and of his plays in drama (VED), and criticisms of all together with the general works (VE), or (2) to put all criticism with the general literature (VE). If we had adopted the first (dispersive) plan, we should often have been in doubt where to put particular works of an indeterminate character, and the public would have been in doubt where to find them. If we had adopted the second plan of putting everything in VE, we should have all that specially related to any author together, which is a convenience; but then they would sometimes not be with his works, for he might have written only poetry, or nothing but plays, in which case the plays would be in VED, or the poetry in VEP, and the criticisms on them in VE. If, however, we take "literary history and criticism," as the place for all criticism, and those sketches of an author which, though partly biographical, are mainly literary, we shall get all such works together, and, moreover, not be in doubt where to place, and where to find them. It is true that they would be separated from the author's own works; but that is practically of little account. For the most part the convenience of having a man's works on the same shelf with the criticisms of them is imaginary. People seldom want the two together. They desire at one time to read what the man has written; at another time they desire to read what other people have thought about him. If they do want both at once, it is enough that the latter class of works are in one place. They can collect his works in the various branches of English literature, and then step into a neighboring alcove and find all that there is specially about him brought together in one place, and in the immediate vicin-

ity of those chapters that relate to him in the general histories of English literature. These latter form the class XVE, the monographs on special authors make the first subdivision of that class, namely XVEL, which is arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the authors treated of.

Shakspere, however, forms an exception. The Shakspelian literature is so copious that in a library of any size it will fill a division, or even an alcove by itself. It is better to keep it all together, and to adopt a notation that will allow of minute arrangement.

For this purpose I at first prepared a somewhat elaborate scheme that would have been better suited to the Barton collection of the Boston Public Library than to our gathering of only 475 volumes. But this has been changed into a more simple and more concise notation. However, the present notation can be subdivided if necessary, or for a still smaller collection it could be made simpler still by merely omitting some of the subdivisions, as is shown in the following synopsis: indeed, one could even go to the extent of combining all the works about Shakspere, except the biographical, in a single section, s6.

SYNOPSIS.

S1-S5 SHAKSPERE'S WORKS.

s1, s2	Editions of the Works, arranged chronologically.
s3	Translations, arranged by languages and then by translators.
s4	Selections, Imitations, Tales found ed on the plays.
s5	Separate plays and poems, with their translations.

S6-S9 SHAKSPERIANA.

(S6-S8 about the Works; s9 about the man.)

s6	General and miscellaneous works, incl. periodicals and publications of societies.
s7	Criticism and commentaries.
s8	Bibliography and literary history.
s9	Biography.

DETAILS.	
WORKS AND COLLECTED PLAYS. (S1 TO S5).	
VE'S11	1st folio.
VE'S12	" " reprint of 1807.
VE'S13	" " " 1862.
VE'S14	" " " 1866.
VE'S12	2d folio.
VE'S13	3d "
VE'S14	4th "
VE'S17	An ed. pub. in 17--, if the library has only one.
VE'S18	An ed. pub. in 178-, if there are several of that century.
VE'S173	An ed. pub. in 1773 if there are several of that decade.
VE'S173B	Another ed. pub. in 1773, if there are several of that year. (B being the author's initial.)
VE'S18	An ed. pub. in 18--.
VE'S19	" " 19--.
VE'S2	" " 20--.
VE'S3	TRANSLATIONS, e.g.
VE'S3FG	Guizot's French version.
VE'S3GS	Schlegel's German version.
	(Translations of single plays go in 'S5).
VE'S41	SELECTIONS, e.g.
VE'S41W	Selections by Warren.
VE'S4	IMITATIONS, TALES founded on the plays, etc., e.g.
VE'S4L	Lamb's tales from Shakespeare.
SEPARATE PLAYS AND POEMS.	
VE'S5A	All's well that ends well.
VE'S5A2	All's well that ends well. <i>Another edition.</i>
VE'S5A'F	All's well that ends well. <i>A French translation.</i>
VE'S5A	All's well that ends well.
VE'S5A2	Anthony and Cleopatra.
VE'S5B	As you like it.
VE'S5C	Comedy of errors.
VE'S5D	Coriolanus.
VE'S5E	Cymbeline.
VE'S5H	Hamlet.
VE'S5H4	Henry IV.
VE'S5H5	Henry V.
VE'S5H6	Henry VI.
VE'S5H8	Henry VIII.
VE'S5I	Julius Caesar.
VE'S5J	King John.
VE'S5K	King Lear.
VE'S5L	Love's labor lost.
VE'S5M	Macbeth.
VE'S5M2	Measure for measure.
VE'S5M3	Merchant of Venice.
VE'S5M4	Merry wives of Windsor.
VE'S5M5	Midsummer night's dream.
VE'S5N	Much ado about nothing.
VE'S5O	Othello.
VE'S5P	Pericles.
VE'S5Q	Richard II.
VE'S5R	Richard III.
VE'S5S	Romeo and Juliet.
VE'S5T	Taming of a shrew.
VE'S5T2	Tempest.
VE'S5T3	Timon of Athens.
VE'S5T4	Titus Andronicus.
VE'S5T5	Troilus and Cressida.
VE'S5T6	Twelfth night.
VE'S5T7	Two gentlemen of Verona.
VE'S5U	Winter's tale.
VE'S5V	Poems. (Collections and also single poems except the three following.)
VE'S5W	Venus and Adonis.
VE'S5X	Lucrece.
VE'S5Y	Sonnets.
	(A dot must be used before the mark of a second edition, or a translation, e.g., 'S5H4'2).
SHAKSPERIANA.	
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS ABOUT SHAKSPERE AND HIS WRITINGS.	
	(S6-S8 about the <i>works</i> ; 'S9 about the <i>man</i>).
VE'S65	Dictionaries and concordances.
VE'S67	Periodicals.
VE'S68	Societies and their publications. (Editions of the collective or separate works of Shakspere, published by societies, go in S1-S5, not here.)
VE'S69	Collections of treatises by several authors.
VE'S6A-S6Z	Other general and miscellaneous works arranged by authors (A-Z).
VE'S7	CRITICISM AND COMMENTARIES. (S7 alone is not used.)
VE'S71	General criticisms or commentaries, e.g., 'S71H a work by Halliwell.
VE'S72	Sources and works alluded to by Shakspere and contemporary plays.
VE'S73	Characters (general; Puck, Hamlet, etc., come under the individual plays).
VE'S74	Treatment of particular subjects. (Botany, Medicine, Ornithology, etc.).

VE'S75	Language.
VE'S76	Musical and pictorial illustration.
VE'S77	Authorship.
VE'S78	Forgeries.
VE'S7A	Commentaries on "All's well that ends well."
VE'S7B	Commentaries on "As you like it."
	And so on through the list of the separate plays, as in VE'S5.
VE'S8 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY.	
VE'S87	Chronology of the plays.
VE'S88	The literary and dramatic history of Shakspeare's works, the Shakspere cultus, etc., representation of Shakspeare's plays, etc. (e.g., '88E Shakspeare in England.
VE'S89	'895 " " U. S.)
VE'S8A-S8z	Bibliographies, arranged by authors. (A being the initial of the author's name.)
VE'S9 BIOGRAFIES.	
VE'S93	Various personal matters, as autograph, name, house, will, profession, religion, etc.
VE'S95	Contemporary and early allusions to Shakspeare, and fictitious or dramatic works in which he is introduced.
VE'S97	Iconography.
VE'S9A-S9z	Lives. (A being the initial of the author's name.)

A BERLIN READING ROOM.

THE chapter in the life-book of a great capital, which treats of those without money or employment, is both sorrowful and interesting. The thousands who wander about a large city seeking positions, anxiously fighting the fierce battle for bread, and, oppressed with the leaden weight of doubt where they can obtain food and shelter, grope in uncertainty, grasping at every straw, form a community that is well worthy of close observation.

The cellars of the ancient house on the corner of Kur and Klein Jäger Streets, in old Berlin, are a general rendezvous at four o'clock in the afternoon. A dense throng gathered before the house shows us, even at a distance, that something is up, here, yet the assembled groups display little animation. They gaze anxiously at the lighted windows of the cellar, and the conversation, carried on in undertones, does not flow fluently. Almost all, men and women—the latter are nearly all young—are poorly but neatly dressed. A few pennies are drawn from pockets or purses, the obolus which secures admittance to the cellar, which a large sign and inscription on the wall designates as a "reading-room." The place, scarcely seven feet high, consisting of an entrance and a larger

vaulted space on the right and left, is fitted up with rude desks ranged along the walls and in rows up and down the centre, and so well lighted by gas and numerous kerosene lamps that reading is possible everywhere. There are no seats, there is scarcely room enough to stand. Every instant the crowd increases, people press closely together, eager and expectant, as if at a great public meeting. There is more animation in the women's division opposite, the desire to exchange ideas, though the majority are strangers to each other, is manifestly greater than it is among the men. Suddenly there is a stir in the throng; the words, "they are coming" run from lip to lip. This announces the arrival of the newspapers in which the capital asks for all kinds of work, the advertising columns in which all who are here in pursuit of the means to earn a livelihood, hope to find what they seek. True, the whole paper might be purchased for the price of admittance to the "reading-room," but not until half an hour later, when the different pages had been folded and arranged. Here, if anywhere, time is money, and the gain of half an hour in knowing the condition of the labor market, which these sheets damp from the press represent, is the business advantage which daily draws hundreds to this cellar.

So "they" have come. Two boys from the printing-office drag them in, about 100 copies for the "male" and the same number for the "female" division, and the hardest work, that of distribution, begins. The scene changes as if by magic. The people who have been waiting quietly or dully are transformed into a fierce, surging, unbridled mob, jostling, pushing, screaming. A hundred hands are outstretched at once, and the little fellow who is distributing them calls piteously: "Don't tear them, don't tear them!" He might well cry out; necessity, self-preservation excludes all consideration and as soon as the youngster holds up the first sheet taken from his bundle, ten hands clutch at it. Not one will let go, and a worthless fragment is all that remains for each. The second and, perhaps, the third sheet shares the same fate, but at last the idea that no one will be benefited by this curse finds lodgment, and by dint of the angry shouts of those in the back rows, and the distributor's cries: "Don't tear them!" one copy is at last delivered uninjured. Its possessor spreads his arms protectingly over his treasure and, smoothing it out on a desk, devours the advertisements offering places. A second and third follows and the distribution now usually proceeds smoothly. In five minutes each has a copy and the excited crowd again becomes quiet and noiseless. Every one is reading and searching, every one is absorbed in the fateful pages. The women's division has been, if possible, even more excited. The preservers of the Capitol might have greeted the nocturnal foe as these women received the printer's apprentice. Here too, after violent wordy quarrels, several sheets are torn, but peace is soon restored and only the crackling and rustling of the pages disturbs the silence.

What interesting studies of physiognomy can be made here! That gray-bearded old man, with the shabby cloak, has certainly tasted the cup of want often enough and learned the meaning of deprivation. His eye runs mechanically over the page: Shop-boys, house-servants, coachmen, butlers, day-laborers—too old, too old! Ay, the curse of age! A sick-nurse wanted. Stop, perhaps, this will prove the saving anchor to which he can moor his frail life-boat for the short remnant of his days. In foreign countries he has tried this profession among others; perhaps fortune will favor him once more. With hasty resolution he forces his way through the dense phalanx and walks rapidly toward the address named. Soon a second follows—a sturdy fellow with a high cap, who has found his ideal in the advertisement for a beer-drawer in a suburban tavern; then a third, the personification of shabby elegance, a man who has seen better days and been lost in the whirlpool of life: he is lured by the post of a "gentleman's servant, who is to travel with him." Each rushes from the "reading-room" at full speed, and hurries at the same pace toward the goal, lest some competitor should anticipate him.

Many of the girls and women have also found what they sought—at least on paper. Those who seek positions here are far from being the poorest and most pitiable class; they have nothing in common with Victor Hugo's "Misérables," who float like globules of fat on the soup of crime in a great capital; the desire to make an honest living is stronger than the temptations of a life of shame, and many a pretty, innocent little face peruses with anxious eyes the lines promising a livelihood. The artless girl, fresh from the country, has no suspicion of what often lurks under an attractive advertisement. Pretty house-maids, waitresses, etc., will obtain good places and high wages at Frau X. Y.'s. May your lucky star save you, little maid, from such a "good" place. And you too, you inexperienced lad, coming up to the great city to try your fortune, if you are still novice enough to snap at the baits of the "business agents" who daily offer "capable, intelligent young men" fine positions with large salaries, first ask the proprietor of your "reading-room"; he knows. In the autumn, when the officers' servants are dismissed and come to the "reading-room" seeking positions, they will be enlightened about the business secrets of these agents.

The regular business hours of our "reading-room" are very short; the time is limited to between four and five o'clock, though the place is open all day, from six o'clock in the morning. At a very early hour appears an "extra" of the principal advertising paper, containing the advertisements received during the afternoon and evening of the previous day. This is in great demand, as well as other papers. So the business goes on all day, until at four o'clock in the afternoon it reaches the flood-tide just described.—*The American, Jul. 15.*

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THERE is no country on earth whose official documents are in proportion remotely comparable to those issued by our Federal, State, city, and town authorities. It probably would not be an exaggeration to add that these documents are extremely valuable, and contain very much less rubbish than most people imagine. Such documents, for instance, as those of the park commissioners of Buffalo and Boston, of the secretary of internal affairs at Harrisburg, of the Massachusetts labor bureau, of the Illinois tax commissioners, of the Kansas agricultural bureau, of the Michigan department of education, and scores of similar Boards have permanent value. The amount of solid information packed away in the generally neglected pages of the *Congressional record* is very great, and the purely scientific publications of the national government, including the surveys, form a vast storehouse of permanent importance.

There is not a library in the United States which collects all these documents; the best work is done in the Boston Public Library and in the Congressional Library. But more might be attempted. Indeed, the documents now stored in Washington and Boston, if catalogued by themselves, would reveal a source of information too little appreciated even by students. Reference books like the *Britannica*, for instance, fail to mention under the head of New York and Ohio that these States issue annual documents of the highest value to the scientific student and the man of affairs. The educational publications of the Interior Department at Washington and the several States teem with sound information; but very few people read them, though they can be had for the asking. Collectors, publicists, students, merchants, and professional men generally, underrate the value of our American government documents.

Here, then, is a field for an ambitious bibliographer willing to work in virgin soil, and disposed to magnify his country by telling the world something specific, say in a *catalogue raisonné* of its federal and municipal government publications. It is perhaps within bounds to say that the practical value of such a work would exceed that of *Poole's Index*, which might serve as a model. When well started, such a work might count on government aid, nearly every government office in the country, the legislative bodies included, being constantly in want of just such an index, and willing to pay for it. It is very singular that our law courts almost alone have established a regular and complete system of collections and exchanges, while the State and city officers proceed at hap-hazard, and often lose the benefit of what has been achieved in the very subjects on which they seek after light. It is in the interests of literature and public utility to plead for a special catalogue of properly described and duly characterized government publications, because these documents cover nearly every branch of knowledge, including philology, natural history, geography, and art. *Boston Literary world, Jul. 26.*

WINSOR'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY.

THE bibliography of Ptolemy's geography, which Mr. Justin Winsor has been printing by instalments in the Harvard University *Bulletin*, has been issued separately, in advance of its completion in the *Bulletin*, and forms an interesting contribution (forty-two pages) to historical geography. It is particularly valuable for the information it gives regarding the early cartography of America, and the ante-Columbian views of the ocean west of Europe. Much collateral matter serves to elucidate the subject. The name 'America' appears for the first time on a Ptolemaic map in 1522; but reasons are given for believing that it occurred in print or in manuscript as early as 1513-15. It appears that copies of the 1478 edition have been sold at eighty, ninety, and a hundred pounds.—*Science*.

BLUNDERS.

"A Philadelphia auctioneer," says the *Nation*, "advertises for sale Abbotsford's Waverley Novels. He will probably sell them to the man who lately bought 'a descriptive book, published in Latin, of Raymond's opera of 'The Lulli,' bound in heavy glazed sheepskin and issued in 1651.' But Philadelphia is not alone in having bibliographical novelties to dispose of. A Boston auctioneer was to sell this week a copy of 'Xenophon's Cyclopædia.' The *Nation* also mentions as instances of 'the havoc which types can make with the titles of books,' that a 'single catalogue gives us 'Clara Reeve's Old English Barn,' 'Swinburne's Century of Scoundrels,' and 'Una and her Papuse.' But this is outdone by the bookseller in this city who offers for sale 'Blavatzky, Mrs. Izis unveiled.' Another goddess is offered in 'Transits of Venice, by R. A. Proctor.' But a correspondent, Mr. J. B. Carrington of Chicago, has received from a country bookseller an order which appears to him and to us to surpass anything we have given under this head. His customer wants :

"The Throw of David, Echo of Deas.

Echo of Hummo, The Peller of Fire." The meaning of the first and last are evident; but the second and third might well puzzle a bookseller or a librarian. We leave the conundrum unsolved, hoping to receive the solution from many of our ingenious readers before the issue of our next number.

The *Centralblatt* contributes the following: In Goedeke's *Grundriss* (1 : 247.45) is the title "Ain Nützlichs Gesprech vnd underweisung zu nottdürft der bekülmertd menschen vrsach der zwispaltigen leer so wider ain anndern von den hochgeleerten eingebrachl wirrt, 1525. Hoffmann Bawr, 8 Bl. 4," and "Baur, Hoffm. 247" appears in due season in the index. But Hoffmann and Baur stand on the title-page, one at one end the other at the other end of a line, a broad space between them, over two figures of a courtier and a peasant, of which they are simply the names. This is almost as good as Harisse's *Anders Schiffahrt*.

Library Economy and History.

DELISLE, LEOPOLD. The mss. of the Earl of Ashburnham, report, tr. fr. the French by Garrison Wright. Phila., 1884. 32 p. O.

On the thefts of Libri from French libraries. The thought that occurs and probably was intended to occur to the reader is that since the Earl suspected the MSS. to have been stolen (and was sure of it in the case of the Pentateuch which he returned) it would have been well for him to offer them to the French Government instead of to the British Museum.

KORTUM. Anlage u. Einrichtung von Bibliotheken. (In *Allgem. Bauzeitung*, 6. Heft.)

MACHON, L. Discours pour servir de règle ou d'avis aux bibliothécaires. Aug. d'une notice sur L. Machon et sur la biblioth. du premier président A. de Pontac par Daspit de Saint-Amand. Bordeaux, L. H. Gounouilhou, 1884. 77 p. 8° 5 fr.

From v. 3 of the pub. of the Soc. de Biblioth. de Guyenne.

PÉCHEUR. Histoire des biblioth. pub. du dép. de l'Aisne existant à Soisson, Laon, et Saint-Quentin, avec notices sur les plus importantes collections et cabinets particuliers. Soissons, 1884. 145 p. 8°.

THE PEABODY LIBRARY. (In *N. Y. Evg. Post*, July 8.) 1 col.

"The Peabody Institute, Baltimore, is within five minutes' walk of Johns Hopkins University, and its stores are in constant use by students and professors, so that for all practical purposes the University Library embraces the Peabody's alcoves besides its own collections. Its foundation was one of the great works of the famous philanthropist, George Peabody, born in Massachusetts in 1795, citizen of Baltimore for sixteen years, donor of \$100,000 for the Sir John Franklin search, of \$250,000 for a library in his native town, and of greater sums than these. In 1857 he planned the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, on the basis of an expenditure of \$300,000, increased this a year later to \$500,000, and again, in 1866 and 1869 added to its endowment, which now, including the Virginia and Tennessee bonds, is about \$1,240,000. Mr. Peabody gave to educational uses over \$6,000,000 between 1857 and the time of his death in 1869. The largest of these gifts, the 'Southern Educational Fund,' consisted of \$2,000,000 in cash and \$1,100,000 in Mississippi State bonds. The 'Fund for the London Poor' was \$2,500,000; the gift to Baltimore, therefore, ranks third in the list of his undertakings.

"The building occupies 152 feet of ground on

the corner of Mount Vernon and Washington Places. Opposite is the green-stone M. E. church where the eloquent Dr. Thomas Guard preached during the closing years of his life; over it looms the lofty Washington monument, on which \$1,000,000 was expended. The first wing, begun in 1858, cost \$170,000, and was opened to the public October 15, 1866. The next day the white-haired old London banker stood on the marble steps, the friends of his young manhood about him, while the 20,000 school children of Baltimore filed past with flowers and songs of welcome. . . .

"The Rev. J. G. Morris was the first librarian. Dr. N. H. Morison (Scotch-Irish, from New Hampshire) was made Provost of the entire Institute, after having been for years the principal of a large private school in Baltimore. A little later P. H. Uhler, one of Agassiz's pupils, became Chief Librarian. In 1869 the second wing of the building was begun, 98x152 feet in dimensions, and containing lecture rooms, a reading-room for 150 readers, a library hall with abundant room for 300,000 volumes, and with reading and study desks for special workers; also two sculpture galleries, rooms for the musical conservatory, and the necessary offices. As it stands completed the building cost \$517,000. The present income of the Institute is about \$34,000, and it owns \$364,000 in Tennessee bonds, on which no interest has been paid for five years past.

"A Board of twenty-five trustees has charge of the property. The first letter of Mr. Peabody, February 12, 1857, to John P. Kennedy, the well-known author, states that he 'desires this Board to be maintained in perpetual self-creating succession,' and that 'it shall provide for an extensive reference library, . . . adapted for researches of students pursuing knowledge not easily attainable in private libraries.' At first the Maryland Historical Society was given general supervision of the enterprise, but on May 8, 1866, at Mr. Peabody's request, they relinquished their rights in the interest of harmony. . . .

"But since the library is the most important department, let us turn thither. Here are upward of 80,000 volumes. Besides this there are the bound periodicals, of which 343 are taken. Upon the purchase of books over \$250,000 has been expended. The details and arrangements of the desks, alcoves, and working-rooms are so complete that it is a pleasure to use books there; and all who have examined it pronounce the Peabody, of Baltimore, a 'reference library of the highest order.' Its catalogue has been in preparation for twelve years past, and will contain much valuable bibliographical information. All the periodical literature and pamphlets of the library have been indexed with painstaking accuracy. One volume of the catalogue is published, and four or five more will be required to complete the work, which will probably fill 4500 royal octavo double-column pages.

"The largest single accession to the Peabody was in 1882, when it received 1401 volumes from London, at a cost of \$386; these were chiefly on bibliographical, historical, genealogical, and Oriental topics. There is here a complete set of the English Patent Office Reports. . . .

"Taking Dr. J. Bass Mullinger's 'critical account' of the authorities for English history as the basis for student work, we shall find that all or nearly all the books mentioned in the two hundred pages of that list ('English History for Students,' Gardiner & Mullinger) can be obtained in the Peabody Library, or in the well-chosen historical library of the University. The costlier reprints and reference books will be found in the former, but the purchase of the Bluntschli Library and of portions of other collections have given the University great strength in the departments of diplomacy and constitutional history, while Dr. Herbert Adams has always devoted attention to American history, particularly local, colonial and institutional.

"The Peabody Library contains rare scientific treasures in the line of foreign society reports, German, Italian, Austrian, Russian; costly medical works, and scarce publications of foreign governments, which Mr. Peabody's influence aided in procuring. The trustees have never entered into competition for 'unique' copies of anything, but they have always bought with excellent judgment, and under the advice of good agents and able scholars, so that the latest critical results reach the shelves of the Peabody. In the line of 'early text' reprints, English, French, and German, its resources are ample.

"So far as Baltimore is concerned, the best of the library story is that the Peabody is only one of seven, all within a radius of half a mile from Johns Hopkins University, and containing in all some 200,000 volumes. The Maryland Historical Library collects local records, and, incidentally, all American history. Under these circumstances the principal work to which the Peabody Institute is called is the building up, upon its beginning of 80,000 volumes, of a great reference library second to none on the continent. It is freed forever from the necessities of a 'popular collection,' and liberal-minded Baltimoreans should quadruple the original endowment, enabling the trustees to carry on their work upon a scale commensurate with its needs."

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK, Kiel. Standorts-Tabelle über die neue Aufstellung. Kiel, 1884. 7 sheets.

By Chief-Librarian Steffenhagen.

STIMSON, Rev H. A. Boys and books. (In *Congregationalist*, July 17.) 2 col.

"Worcester rejoices in a public library and a librarian, whose work deserves to be widely known. When a high school teacher, at the

close of the school year, can look back upon 200 scholars, who, besides their miscellaneous use of the public library, have been systematically at work there for an hour each week, eagerly poring over standard historical books, something has happened of great concern to all parents. When, day after day, during school hours, squads of fifteen to twenty rollicking boys and girls, relieving each other every hour, may be seen hard at work in the general reading-room of a public library, disturbing no one, wholly absorbed in pursuing interested historical research under the guidance of the library staff, there may be said to be a social phenomenon worthy of attention. When one half of all the teachers in a city, public and private, some 250 in number, are in the habit of drawing from the public library large numbers of books, bearing upon the particular subjects they may at the time be teaching, for the purpose of putting them in the hands of their pupils, and, on an average, no less than 700 volumes are to be found daily in the school buildings in such use, in addition to the much larger number at the homes of teachers and pupils, drawn on their personal cards; when, after school hours, crowds of boys and girls are to be seen hurrying to the library, and there, in a room arranged for the purpose, teachers are constantly to be found, surrounded by groups of their scholars, examining together great piles of valuable illustrated books, it need not be said that there is one public library that has become an important factor in the educational life of the community.

* * * * *

"The testimony of teachers that lessons are much better learned than heretofore will be readily believed, as will the declaration that boys and girls, who read little out of school except story papers, have in large degree forsaken these for the better class of books of travel and the like.

"Two years ago another important step was taken. The teacher of history in the high school was invited to send her pupils to the library during school hours in parties of fifteen, changed hourly. They come without their teacher, and scatter among the unoccupied seats as any other readers. It is known in the library that their class is at the time studying Greek or Roman history, for example. Piles of suitable books, such as Falke's 'Greece and Rome,' Stuart and Revett's 'Antiquities of Athens,' Parker's 'Archæology of Rome,' Mahaffy's 'Old Greek Life,' Wilkins's 'Life of the Romans,' and the standard histories and encyclopedias, have been put together within reach. The scholars are soon busily employed. They have special topics to look up, and must all report in full to their teacher the results of their investigation.

The librarian passes around among them, here changing a book, there pointing out how to use an index or table of contents to get needed information, everywhere making sure that right methods are pursued and keen in-

terest awakened. A minute or two is generally enough for each pupil; many need no aid, and soon all are busily at work. Trouble and disturbance are unknown, for all are interested in what they have to do.

"Perhaps it is the history of the Middle Ages on which they are engaged. Their teacher requires them each to write a story or essay on some topic connected with the general subject, ordinarily selected by themselves. Here are a few that have been presented: Tournaments, The Art of becoming a Knight, The Position of Woman, Storming a Castle, A Hunting Scene, Secret Tribunals, Education of the Sons of Nobles, Currency of the Middle Ages, A Farm Scene, The Preparation of Food. Descriptions were given of Kenilworth, Heidelberg, Holyrood and Windsor Castles; and selections read from 'Marmion,' 'The Legend of the Rhine,' 'Ivanhoe,' etc.

"A pupil told her teacher that she was discouraged by her library work, because she found that historians make conflicting statements. It was a discovery that opened the way for the independence of thought which it is the aim of all true teaching to produce, and an emphatic testimony that the method here pursued is widely securing it. These children are rapidly learning to think, and it need not be said, are keenly interested in their school.

"Similar work is also done in English literature. A class whose studies are soon to end have placed in their hands copies of the little volumes in the series of Ancient Classics for English Readers, and are thus led, step by step, into some knowledge of such stories as the Iliad and the Odyssey, which otherwise they never would get. When the literature classes are to study Longfellow or Irving, for example, the scholars are put in the way of securing for themselves copies at low price, and the library puts extra copies in the hands of the teacher, besides calling attention to the supply in its circulating department. As a consequence fourteen scholars are reported as reading through 'The House of the Seven Gables'; ten, 'Mosses from an Old Manse'; and fifteen, 'The Marble Faun,' in connection with their recitations on Hawthorne. In the same connection, the pupils are induced also to look up for themselves many collateral facts bearing upon the author, or the subject matter of his works.

"With Anthony Comstock warning us that just now there is no greater evil abroad in the land than the flood of pernicious literature in the hands of the boys and girls, and with library committees on all sides struggling with the problem how to keep down the demand for worthless fiction, this record, not of theory but of results, ought to be suggestive.

"Where libraries do not exist parents can do a great deal with a little pains. I know a group of lads of all grades, from bootblacks to gentlemen's sons, from ten to fourteen years of age, who, beginning with books of travel like those of Sir Samuel Baker, Livingstone, and Vámbéry, were led, with occasional half hours

from Gulliver and Shakespeare's comedies, through 'Paradise Lost,' Dante's 'Inferno' and all of Bryant's translation of Homer. Many other books of value were read, in whole or in part, meanwhile. Only an hour and a half a week was given to it. They listened while they were read to, with occasional explanatory comment. They came eagerly and regularly, and, I have reason to believe, acquired a taste for good literature they will never lose.

"*NOTE.*—Since this article was written the following incidents have come to my knowledge. The class in English history, in the high school, when on the subject of India, spent a week on Macaulay's 'Essay on Warren Hastings.' One of the boys, not a scholar and of narrow views, stopped, after school, one day, to say to his teacher, 'If boys could be shown what interesting books there are, they would never care to read bad books.' The same class was led to buy for themselves copies of 'Henry Esmond,' preparatory to the study of the reign of Queen Anne. They pronounced it 'too dry' at first, but after their historical study said that it was 'better than "Ivanhoe."'

WINCHESTER, G. F., librarian. Public support of the Free Public Library. A report made to the trustees of the Russell Library, Middletown, Conn., July, 1884. 8 p. l. O.

The report is prefaced by an address of the Trustees to the people of Middletown in which they say:

"As there is some misapprehension about the resources of the library it is proper to say that in addition to the library building and the books, Mrs. Russell gave \$40,000 in money. This sum has been safely invested and yields annually about \$2000. With the strictest economy this sum meets the running expenses of the library, such as fuel, gas, insurance, repairs, salary of a janitor for the care of a large building and grounds, salary of the librarian, (which has always been very much smaller than what is paid for the same work in other places), and a limited number of periodicals for the reading-room. Nothing is left for the purchase of books, and consequently the library has but little growth.

"... Of the 36 libraries in my list, which includes several of the largest and most successful in the country, only nine, have endowment funds as large as the Russell Library. But on the other hand, only eight report regular annual incomes as small. Of these eight libraries, five are in towns smaller than Middletown; one town having a population of 8000, two between 5000 and 6000 each, one 4000 and one 2000. The three other towns, each only a very little larger than Middletown, whose libraries report regular incomes smaller than ours, are Fitchburg, Malden, and Pittsfield, Mass.

"Fitchburg has a library established many years ago and now numbering about 15,000 volumes. It has no endowment and receives its support from the people.

"The library at Malden has been established only a few years—not so long as the Russell Library. About four years ago it received a legacy of \$5000, the most of which has been

spent for books, the city in the mean time paying about \$1000 a year toward current expenses. A very fine library building is about to be erected at a cost, including the land, of about \$140,000. This is a gift from a citizen of the town. There seems to be little doubt that this library, when it is established in its new quarters, will be well supported by the people of the town where such enlightened public spirit has already been displayed.

"The Berkshire Athenaeum at Pittsfield has no available endowment fund, and reports its regular annual income as \$2000. This amount the town is pledged to pay toward its support, but it has done much more than this during the last eight or ten years, since the library was made a free public institution. During that time the town of Pittsfield has paid not less than \$50,000 toward building up its library, and the library has received gifts from individuals to the amount of about \$70,000* more. The value of the property of this institution is estimated at not less than \$200,000. In addition to this an estate valued at about \$50,000 will come into the possession of the library on the expiration of the term of certain annuities to individuals.

"Of the whole 36 libraries on my list, there are only three which receive no support from the towns in which they are located. These three are: the Ames Free Library, at Easton, Mass., Peabody Institute and the Sutton Reference Library, Peabody, Mass., and the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

"After excluding the six largest cities on the list, the libraries of the remaining thirty cities and towns have an average annual income of over \$4000. That is, about double the income of the Russell Library, notwithstanding the fact that thirteen of the towns are smaller than Middletown.

"The way some small towns in Massachusetts support their free libraries is well worthy of notice. Concord, with a population of less than 4000, pays about \$2000 a year for the support of its library, which has a total income of about \$3000. Lancaster with a population of 2000, pays about \$1300. The Watertown library is one of the eight I have counted as having a smaller income than ours, but the town pays from \$1500 to \$2500 a year for its support, and the total income is reported as varying from \$1800 to \$3000, and the average income is probably higher than ours. But this is not all that Watertown has done for its library—Mr. S. F. Whitney, the librarian, writes me: 'Our people have contributed for land and a new building the last year about \$20,000, and the town has expended, raised by taxation, \$20,000 more, in all over \$40,000. A new building is now about completed into which we hope to move soon.' The population of Watertown at the time of the last census was 5426.

"The town of Woburn adds about \$2000 a year to the \$3000 income its library has from endowment funds. Waltham, with a population which

* Details are given in a pamphlet entitled "Free Education in Pittsfield, Mass., 1761-1880."

numbered in 1880 just twenty less than that of Middletown, paid last year \$4482 for the support of a free library. The librarian at Brookline, Mass., in reporting the amount received annually from tax, says, 'usually \$4000, but more if we need or ask for it.'

"But I should like to call attention to two or three points in the history of the Public Library at Northampton. Some years ago this library received a bequest of \$40,000, which was so invested that it now yields an income equivalent to seven per cent on \$50,000; but notwithstanding this, the town has annually appropriated from one to three thousand dollars to the library, and last year the appropriation was \$4200. This appreciation and support of the public library by the people seems to have been noticed and appreciated in turn by Judge C. E. Forbes, who, at his death three years ago, left the sum of \$300,000 for a Free Public Library in Northampton. When this library is established it will probably be, I am informed, under the same general management, if not in the same building, as the present one, and then Northampton will have one of the most richly endowed free libraries in the world.

So far as I know, Bridgeport is the only city or town in Connecticut that supports a free public library. That library is supported by a half-mill tax, the income being between six and seven thousand dollars a year. It has been established as a free library only about two years, and although it has no endowment, it has already received a gift of a building valued at \$75,000. Concerning the success of this library, the librarian writes: 'The public use of it is daily increasing. The present indications are that our circulation will be much larger this year than it was last. The circulation of works of reference in the reading-room has more than doubled since last July.'

"Of course the important point in all these cases is that the people of the towns are supporting and building up the libraries.

"I do not know the amount paid out by Mrs. Russell, but I suppose the money value of her gift to Middletown in the Russell Library cannot fairly be estimated at less than \$80,000. During the years I have been in charge of the library, strangers who have visited it have frequently expressed their astonishment on learning that such an institution receives no support or aid from the people of the town.

"On the other hand, I have sometimes heard it said in Middletown that the town should not be expected to contribute to the support of a library which bears the name of its founder. I do not believe that such an absurd idea prevails very extensively in Middletown; if so, it must be peculiar to this place. The Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy, Mass., bears the name of a man whose children gave \$40,000 for a library building* as a memorial of their father, who was

a native of Quincy. The gift included no endowment, and the amount was probably not more than half that of Mrs. Russell's gift to Middletown. The library is liberally supported by the people and is hardly less famous than the schools of that historic town.

"The Fletcher Free Library of Burlington, Vt., bears the name of its founder, who gave \$20,000 — about one quarter of the amount of Mrs. Russell's gift, I suppose. Burlington is a smaller town than Middletown, but it pays from \$2400 to \$3000 annually for the support of this library. The Fletcher Library is managed by trustees appointed by its founder.

"The name of the 'Bigelow Free Public Library of the Town of Clinton' was adopted in honor of Erastus B. Bigelow, a distinguished inventor, an author, and one of the founders of the town of Clinton, Mass. This library is supported entirely by public taxation.

"At Malden, the library, after the completion of the new building to which I have already referred, will be known as the 'Converse Memorial Library.' And so I might go on mentioning similar instances in almost all parts of the country.

"I have spoken mostly of small towns, about the size of Middletown, or smaller, but the reports from the larger towns and great cities are quite as interesting. It will be seen that Boston pays at the rate of about \$120,000 a year for the support of the public library, and within the last year the Boston city government has appropriated the sum of \$600,000 for a new library building. It is the people of Boston who have made their great library what it is among free public libraries to-day — the foremost in the whole world.

"It is not difficult to find instances of town support of libraries that are not free in the full sense of the word. The city of Portland, Me., pays about \$1000 a year and furnishes rooms, fuel and light to a subscription library which is made free for reference only, in consideration of this payment. The country town of Dedham, Mass., pays about \$1000 to a library association, and the library is opened free to the public four days in the week. Our neighboring city of New Britain pays \$500 a year to a library about the size of ours, which is free for reference only. The city of Springfield has for years been liberally supporting and building up a fine 'City Library,' which is free as a reference library only, and which is not controlled by the city government; last year the amount appropriated by the city to the support of this library was about \$8000; very recently, however, a movement has been started to make this a free public library. In order to meet a part of the increased expense which will be involved in carrying out this plan, it is thought necessary to raise an endowment fund of \$60,000, and already about one third (\$17,500) of this amount has been pledged."

* Engravings of this library may be found in the *CENTURY* magazine for May, 1884, pp. 53-54.

[August, '84.]

NOTE.—In a few cases the amounts given below were reported as estimated or "approximate figures," but they may be taken as substantially correct in every case. The figures given in the column of population are from the census of 1880.

I. BOSTON.—CHICAGO—SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY.	Population of City.	Amount of Library Endowment.	Annual Income from Annual Endowment in Public.	Annual Income from Public Tax.	Total Annual Income.	Rate of Taxation per \$1,000 in City.	No. of Volumes in Library.	No. of Volumes per \$1,000 in City.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodicals.	Am't Paid Annually for Salaries.	Is there a Card Catalogue?	How are the Trustees or Directors Appointed?
Boston (Public Library and branches),	362,839	\$117,100	\$7,000	\$120,000	\$127,000	\$14.80	441,251	1,045,902	\$17,000	\$76,000	For Bates Hall to 166, Lower Hall, various catalogues and bulletins.	Five members at large, 1 annually for 5 yrs, ap by Mayor; 2 members of City Council ap. for 1 yr each.
Chicago,	503,185	0	0	60,000	63,000	—	103,000	400,000	From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million.	13,000	25,000	Nominated by Mayor; confirmed by Council.
San Francisco,	233,959	0	0	About 25,000	25,000	10.00	53,000	10,000	Estim'te million.	10,000	10,000	Yes. Self perpetuating Board, first appointed by Gov. nor of the State.

II. CITIES OF FROM 30,000 TO 60,000 POPULATION.

Bridgeport, Conn.,	27,643	0	0	\$6,000 to 7,000	[Note 1]	13,632	86,048	\$1,500	\$930	Yes.	No.	By Mayor, approved by Council.	
Chelsea, Mass.,	21,782	0	0	3,000	3,100	\$19.00	8,166	76,000	About 400	1,300	Yes.	No. By City Government.	
Fall River, Mass.,	48,961	0	0	8,000	8,000	?	26,227	93,000	3,050	2,000	Yes.	No. By City Government.	
Lawrence, Mass.,	39,151	[Note 2]	\$1,000	8,500 to 10,000	16,80	24,912	120,000	2,500	3,200	Yes.	Yes.	By City Council.	
Lynn, Mass.,	38,274	\$12,000	680	5,730	6,661	19.60	32,006	75,452	1,942	2,500	Yes.	No. By City Government.	
New Bedford, Mass.,	26,845	[Note 3]	54,500	3,270	4,000	7,500	18.00	46,000	72,222	4,000	3,405	Yes.	By City Council.
Somerville, Mass.,	24,933	0	0	2,518	2,783	17.80	10,462	70,531	971	1,934	Yes.	No. Inc'mplete.	
Taunton, Mass.,	21,213	1,000	40	5,200	5,500	16.50	21,000	60,000	2,200	1,900	Yes.	Yes. By City Council.	
Waterbury, Conn.,	20,270	236,000	13,000	About 0	13,000	—	31,000	50,000	1,700	3,000	Yes.	Yes. By City Council.	
Worcester, Mass.,	58,291	51,000	2,662	16,010	18,633	17.20	58,099	116,806	[Note 4]	4,564	7,500	Yes.	Yes. Two every yr, to serve City Election.

STATISTICS OF FREE LIBRARIES—Continued.

III. CITIES AND TOWNS OF FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 POPULATION.

CITY OR TOWN.	Popula- tion.	Amount of Library Endow- ment.	Annual Income from Public Tax.	Total Annual Income from Endow- ment.	Rate of Tax- ation per \$100 in City.	No. of Volum- es in Library.	No. of Volum- es Annu- ally Circulated.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodicals Salaries.	Is there a Printed Catalogue?	Is there a Card Catalogue?	How are the Trustees or Directors Appointed?
Brockton, Mass.,	13,608	0	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$16.66	36,000	9,046	\$612	\$762	Yes.	No.
Burlington, Vt.,	11,365	\$11,600	\$636	2,400	3,000	11.00	6,000	25,000	700	1,700	Yes.
Fitchburg, Mass.,	12,429	0	0	2,000	2,000	16.40	15,000	35,000	1,100	800	Yes.
Haverhill, Mass.,	18,472	100,000	6,000	3,000	About 9,000	17.48	36,000	74,000	3,000	3,694	Yes.
Malden, Mass.,	12,017	0	0	1,900	1,900	14.40	8,700	40,000	1,000	1,000	Yes.
Newton, Mass.,	16,995	[Note 5] 6,000	900	About 8,000	(1883) 8,678.39	15.40	20,546	83,430	26,94	3,611.94	Yes.
Newburyport, Mass.,	13,538	31,500	1,260	1,500	2,700	17.20	22,000	30,000	1,260	1,260	Yes.
Northampton, Mass.,	12,172	40,000	3,500	3,250	7,933.43	14.00	18,000	52,453	3,595	1,050	Yes.
Newburg, N. Y.,	18,049	0	0	?	5,500 (?)	11.50	15,000	70,000	About 900	2,000	Yes.
Pawtucket, R. I.,	19,030	0	0	2,500	2,500	13.33	7,710	?	?	1,200	Yes.
Pittsfield, Mass.,	13,364	0	0	2,000	2,000	15.00	16,000	36,000	200	1,700	Yes.
Quincy, Mass.,	10,570	0	0	?	?	13,000	50,000	?	?	1,300	Yes.
Waltham, Mass.,	11,712	0	0	4,482	4,482	13.50	11,613	38,931	1,050	1,361	Yes.
Woburn, Mass.,	10,931	[Note 6] 225,000	3,000	5,000	16,00	21,000	59,000	2,000	2,140	Yes.	One Self perpetuating Board; Library Committee elected by Town.

STATISTICS OF FREE LIBRARIES—Continued.

IV. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION.									
TOWN.	Popula- tion.	Amount of Library Endow- ment.	Annual Income from Endow- ment.	Annual Income from Public Tax.	Total Annual Income.	Rate of Taxation per \$100 Valuation in Town.	No of Taxation Volumes in Library.	No of Volumes Annually Circulated.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodicals.
Brookline, Mass.,	8,057	\$15,500	\$1,081	\$5,200	\$18,223	\$12.30	28,000	50,000	\$2,500
Clinton, Mass.,	8,029	0	0	1,887	2,000	15.00	12,000	35,000	1,200
Concord, Mass.,	3,923	15,000	Av'ble Bal'd & F'd. of \$10,000.	2,000	2,900	9.00	16,000	20,000	1,600
Easton, Mass.,	3,902	40,000	2,600	0	2,650	—	10,660	21,321	1,300
Lancaster, Mass.,	2,008	6,000	370	1,000 and odd't's	1,650	8.60	15,333	12,000	1,200
Leominster, Mass.,	5,772	0	0	1,500	18.50	10,000	26,000	400	500
Peabody, Mass.,	9,028	[Note 9] 181,728	About 4,300	0	4,300	—	24,321	25,357	1,500
Randolph, Mass.,	4,027	5,000	800	600	1,700	?	8,300	20,000	1,000
Watertown, Mass.,	5,426	0	1,500	1,800	2,300	Varies.	28,000	About 30,000	1,000
			to 2,500	to 3,000	\$8—14	14.500	to 30,000	1,000	1,000

*For books added in last 10 years.

NOTES.

1. BRIDGEPORT.—"Town and city taxes for the coming year (1884) aggregate $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar, the valuation being placed at one third the total value of the property assessed, and then adding thirty per cent thereon. One half mill on each dollar assessed goes toward the maintenance of our free public library."

2. LAWRENCE.—There is no regular library fund, but the "White fund" (amount not reported) is held in trust, the income to be devoted to the education of the working people. The trustees of this fund appropriated \$1,000 of its income to the purchase of books for the free public library.

3. NEW BEDFORD.—Mr. R. C. Ingraham, Librarian, writes: "In addition to our funds, as entered on our list, we have an unexpended balance of income amounting to some \$12,000. This we shall decrease largely by the purchase of the ancient and modern classics in the originals."

4. WORCESTER.—Amounts given are for 1883—"unusually small amount spent for books, as there were extraordinary expenditures required in other directions."

5. NEWTON.—In addition to the endowment funds mentioned in

the table, there is the "Read Legacy," which "consists of a bequest of \$40,000 left to the city of Newton, the income of which is to be given to various specified objects. The library is to receive 'not more than \$600 a year.'"

6. WOURN.—Quite a large part of the \$225,000 was spent in erecting a very fine library building.

7. CONCORD.—The Library Committee, which is elected by the town, has charge of the expenditure of money raised by the town for the library.

8. LANCASTER.—This library is open 15 hours a week. By short hours, the expense of care of the library is made very small in some of the small country towns.

9. PEABODY.—The amounts given are for the *Peabody Institute* and the *Section Reference Library*, which are united under one management. The funds are invested at a low rate of interest, but the amount given as income represents what is used for library purposes only, and does not include sums used for other purposes of the *Peabody Institute*, such as a free lecture course.

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TRUMBULL, J. Hammond. A list of the published works of the Rev. T. Hooker, and of the books which were made to pass for his. (Pages 435-442 of Dr. G. L. Walker's History of the First Church in Hartford, Htd., 1884.)

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K: GOEDEKE's admirable and bibliographically useful *Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung* is appearing in a "zweite, ganzlich neu bearbeitete Auflage, Dresden, L. Ehlermann." Heft 1, 224 p., costs 4.20 marks.

Catalogs.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, Princeton. LIBRARY Subject-catalogue. N. Y., 1884. 4+894 p. l. O.

Prepared by F. Vinton and assistants of whose intelligence and fidelity he generously says, "I could scarce have wished for greater." "The analysis of volumes with a view to discover information not noticed on the title-page has been pushed so far (at least in design) as to include contributions not less than ten pages in length. It was meant that a student, sitting in his room, with this catalogue before him, may be able to determine what books to borrow, almost as if he were in the alcove where they stand. The wearisome and often ineffectual search has been made for him; and the time it took may now be regarded as added to the length of student life at Princeton." The work is done with Mr. Vinton's well-known care. It is a specific-heading catalogue, but with some peculiarities. The form-classes, Fiction, Drama, Poetry (?) include the literature of all nations in those respective forms, arranged alphabetically by languages, that is, George Eliot's *Romola* and George Sand's *Lavinia* both appear under Fiction, instead of coming one under English fiction, the other under French fiction.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

DOORNIJCK, J. J. van. Vermomde en naamloze schrijvers opgespoord op het gebied der Nederlandsche en Vlaamsche letteren. Af. 8-10: [Naamloze geschriften A. Jaerboek]. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1884. 287 p. 8°. 2.25 fl.

Conflict in nature and life, N. Y., 1883, is by J. Stahl Patterson, of Berlin, Ohio. — D. H.

Lady Blake's love letters. From the French by Page McCarty. N. Y., 1884. This is a translation of George Sand's "Lavinia." — D. H.

Mrs. Meloney on the Chinese question was by Mrs. M. Mapes Dodge. — *Critic*, July 12, p. 19. *A Newport aquarelle*, Boston, 1883, is by Miss Maud Howe.

The Stars and the Earth. — The *Library journal* (9: 107) assigns the authorship of "the greater part" to President Hill. If you have a copy of the booklet at hand, you will see that President Hill, in his "recommendatory letter," prefixed to the first American edition (Crosby & Nichols, 1849), affirmed that he "had not before [July, 1849] seen" the little book which had been published in England at least three years before, and had there passed to a second edition; and adds that he "has been highly delighted" with it, and should "cordially welcome a reprint." In "the 2d American from the 3d English edition" (C. & N., 1850), "the language on pages 10-12 has been slightly altered," by President Hill, as the publishers announce. I was at some pains to hunt out the author of this little book, in 1850, and learned from an English correspondent, that it was generally attributed to a well-known English scientist, Prof. Ansted, if I remember right, but I cannot find my copy just now, and dare not trust a thirty-odd-years' recollection.

Wit and wisdom of Don Quixote, N. Y. 1867. Compiled by Emma Thompson. An earlier edition of the work, with same title, published in 1852 by Roberts Brothers. — D. H.

FULL NAME: Josias Leslie PORTER (Five years in Damascus, Giant cities of Bashan, Murray's Hand-book for Syria and Palestine, The Pentateuch and the Gospels, Life and times of H. Cooke. The name is wrongly given in the Advocates' Library catalog as John Leech Porter.

Frederic Daly. — The *Nation* of July 17 points out that two chapters of the biography of H. Irving are copied word for word from an article published in the *Dublin University magazine* for Sept., 1877, over the signature Augustin Lewis, which it suspects to be an anagram of the real name of the writer of both eulogies, i.e. Louis or Lewis Austin.

AT MR. LINDEMUTH'S SUGGESTION we note that the address of W: Cushing, who is intending to publish the work on pseudonyms mentioned in our June number (p. 108), is Cambridge, Mass.

Gifts and Bequests.

BODLEY'S LIBRARIAN has put a notice on the green table of the library asking for gifts. "He particularly invites gifts of such [books or pamphlets] as have been printed privately or in the counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxon. 2. Any reports, programmes, circulars, handbills, etc., however trivial, printed in the above counties. 3. Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday, wedding, and funeral cards; valentines, menu cards, play-bills, collections of stamps, and crests, and any other printed or engraved matter which will some day be of interest.

M. ÉMILE GUIMET has offered to the city of Paris his Musée des religions, for which he had been offered 3,000,000 francs. It includes an Oriental library containing 4000 Japanese and 3000 Chinese volumes.

BROOKLYN.—By will of the late Loftus Woods of Brooklyn, E. D., the sum of \$10,000 has been left to the Brooklyn Library as a trust fund, the interest to be used for the purchase of books.—*S. B. N.*

ASTOR LIBRARY.—John Jacob Astor has presented to the Astor Library 10 rare volumes. They comprise an evangelistarium of the Carolingian age, richly illuminated in gold and purple, and supposed to have been made for Charles the Bold; a Wycliffe's New Testament, on vellum, bearing the autograph of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, of about the year 1390; a Sarum Missal of the fifteenth century, formerly belonging to St. Stephen's Chapel, where the Parliament buildings now stand; a Durandi Rationale Divinorum, from the Sunderland Library, printed on vellum by Fust and Schöffer, in 1459, and the third book printed bearing a date; from the same library, a Biblia Sacra Latina, in two volumes, printed by the last named firm in 1462; a Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, (1514-17,) in six volumes, folio, the earliest polyglot, generally known as the Complutensian; a Tyndale's Pentateuch, (1530,) lacking the Book of Genesis, the only perfect copy of which is in the Grenville Library; a Coverdale's Bible, black letter, (1535,) from Lord Hampton's library, the first English version printed, of which no perfect copy exists; a Latin Bible, formerly the property of Grolier, its original binding being in good condition, in colored compartments, and bearing the inscription, "Io Grolierii et Amicorum," and an Eliot's Indian Bible bearing the English title and dedication. It was bound by Bedford in olive morocco.—*N. Y. Times*, May 17.

AMONG the recent gifts to the Manchester Free Library is one from Mr. R. D. Darbshire, who has presented a number of valuable books, including a series relating to the history of Judaism, especially in later centuries. These include the publications of the Hebrew Literature Society, the translations of the prayers for the New Year and the Day of Atonement, by David Levi, Dr. Ginsburg's edition of the Massoreth Ha-Massoreth of Elias Levita, and Chiarini's French version of a portion of the Talmud of Babylon. Amongst the German books are the histories of Ewald and Jost, the important work on the synagogue poetry of the middle ages by Zunz; Kayserling's Sephardim, Jews of Navarre and Portugal; and the Kusari of Jehuda Ha-Levy. Works chiefly in English, by Heilprin, Derenbourg, Nicolas, Kuenen, Polano, Gredzerher are also included, and the account of the Jews in France, Italy, and Spain, by Bedarride, and the important "Estudios sobre los Judíos de España" of Amador de los Ríos, complete.

GLoucester, Mass. On July 1, Mr. S. E. Sawyer formally presented to the Trustees the new building of the Sawyer Free Library, together with an endowment fund.

General Notes.

EALING.—The *Academy* commenting on the first annual report of the Ealing Free Public Library, which states the total number of books at 2417, of which more than two thirds were presented, and shows that in the lending department just one half are novels, and that of the books lent out more than three fourths are novels, remarks, "Now, we say not a word against novel-reading; but novel-reading at the public expense is another matter."

This called out the following letter from Mr. Cotgreave and an editorial note by the editor of the *Academy*.

I notice in the *Academy* of May 31 that, in commenting upon the novel-reading at the Ealing Free Library, you refer to the number of novels as compared with the other classes, your only objection being that these novels are supplied at the public expense. But allow me to call your attention to the fact that, in common with many others, you appear to have overlooked one very important matter—viz., that the very people, *i.e.*, the public, who maintain these libraries are the ones who read the novels. Therefore they pay for what they read, or read what they pay for, just as truly as any one who purchases a book from a bookseller's shop, and are not beholden to any one but themselves.

A. COTGREAVE.

[The above letter scarcely meets our objection. It seems to imply an ambiguous use of the word "public." The public, *i.e.* all, pay, but the public, *i.e.* only some, read. A public library is not a voluntary reading club. So far as it is supported out of the rates, the entire community are compelled to pay for books of which many may disapprove. We were careful to refrain from expressing any opinion about the propriety of novel-reading. We doubted—and we still doubt—whether novel-reading has a just claim to be subsidized at the public expense. Ed. *Academy*.]

BUFFALO.—The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association, which some time ago offered prizes for the best architects' plans for a new fireproof building for their library, have awarded the first prize, \$500, to C. L. W. Eidlitz, of New York; the second, \$300, to H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, Mass., and the third, \$200, to H. H. Wilcox, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Eidlitz's plan is for a building of stone and brick, to cost \$223,000, with a library room with capacity for 283,000 volumes. It is expected that the foundation for the new building will be laid this coming fall. The site is the old Court House property.—*N. Y. Times*.

AN arrangement has been made by the Italian Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, for the acquisition of one of the four sections of the Ashburnham Manuscripts for the sum of 23,000. This is about half the amount paid for the section of these manuscripts which has been placed in the British Museum. The Italian Government have not bought that portion of the *Libri mss.* claimed by the French. A number of fine illuminated books in the Ashburnham collection still remain for disposal.—*Ath.*, May 24.

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